AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of Docember, A. D. 1865, and ended on Saturday, the twenty-eighthday of July, A. D. 1866."

PUBLIC ACTS.

Andrew Johnson, President. La Fayette S. Foster, President of the Senate. La FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XVI.—[Concluded.] An Act to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

MAINE. From Porter, via North Parsonfield, and North Newfield, to West Newfield, in York

From North Action, Maine, via Wakefield, to Union, New Hampshire.
From Woodman's Station, via New Gloucester and West Gloucester, to North Rav-

mond, in Cumberland county.

From Poland to West Poland, in Andros coggin county.

MASSACHUSETTS. From North Falmouth, by Hatchville and East Falmouth, to Waquoit. MICHIGAN.

Mills.

From Coopersville to Squire's Ferry.

Manufield Mills. From Coopersville, via Mansfield Mills, Ravenna, Slocum's Grove, Whitney's Mills, and Moreland, to Squire's Ferry. MINNESOTA.

From Paynesville, by Norway Lake, to Six-Milc Timber, on Chippeway river. From Hastings, via Cannon Falls to Kenyon. From Saint Cloud to Fort Ripley, on the

west bank of the Mississippi river. From Warterton to Glencoe. From Blue Earth city, Minnesota, to Yan-

kin, Dakota Territory. From Hutchinson, via Cedar, Greenleaf Kandigoli, and Irving, to Torah. From Henderson, by Arlington, New Au burn, Witadan Lake, and Fort Wadsworth.

in Dakota Territory, to Fort Rice, on Miss ouri river. NEBRASKA. From West Point, Cumming county, to Rock Creek, in said county, ten miles, From Pawnee City, via Frieces Mills, Ne-

braska, to Seneca, in Kansas. From Dakota City, via West Point to From Brownsville, Nebraska, to Rockport,

Missouri. From Big Sandy, Sones county, to Rose Creek, Nuckolis county. From Plattsmouth, via Glendale, South Benb, Ashland, Salt Creek Rock Creek, Lan-

caster, Saline City, Saltillo, Centreville, Olive Branch, Clatona, to Beatrice. From Plattsmouth, via 8 Mile Grove, to Weeping Water. From Decatur, via Logan Valley, West

From De Soto, via Arizonia, to Decatur. NEVADA. From Carson, by way of Ophir, Washo City, and Steamboat Springs, to Huffaker's Ranch, all in Nevada.

Point, St. Charles, and Jalapa, to Fremont.

From Ione, by way of Canon City, to Austin, all in Nevada. From Austin to Cortez, in Nevada, From Austin, by way of Kingston, Twin

river, and San Antonio District, to Silver Peak all in Nevada. From Virginia, by way of Sacramento District, Unionville, Star, Dunglen, and Par-adise Valley, in Nevada, to Boise City in

From Unadilla, in the county of Otsego, via Sidney, Tompkins, and Masonville, to Commonville, in the county of Deleware. The road from South New Berlin, in the county of Chenango, to Morris, in the county of Otsego, in the State of New York, is here by declared to be a post road. OHIO.

From New Carlisle, via Brant, to Dayton. OREGON.

From Auburn to Clarksville. From Ralles City, on the Columbia river to Umatilla, in Umatilla county.
From Umatilla, by Le Grand, in Union county to Baker City, in Baker county,

PENNSYLVANIA. From Tylersport, in Mongomery county

Sellers Tavern, in Bucks county. VERMONT. From Rassumpsie, via South Danville, t

From South Danville to West Danville. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Wallula, by Antoine Plants, Peru, D'Orville Lake, and Hell Gate, to Helena, Montana Territory.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Change route numbered four thousand on hundred and twenty-five, (4,125.) from Middletown, in Tyler county, to Ellenboro', in Ritchie county; and route Sisterville, in Tyler county, to Twiggs, in Pleasant county. WISCONSIN

From Watome, Waushara county, to Grand Rapids Wood county. Approved, March 14, 1866.

CHAP. XVII. An Act to extend the Time for the With drawal of Goods for Consumption from public Store and bonded Warehouse, and

for other Purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, any goods, wares, or merchandise under bond, in any public or private bonded ware-house, upon which the duties are unpaid, may be withdrawn for consumption, and the bonds cancelled, on payment of the duties and charges prescribed by law; and any goods, wares, or merchandise deposited in bond, in any public or private bonded ware-house, on and after the first day of May aforesaid, and all goods, wares, or merchandise remaining in warehouse, under bond, on said first day of May, may be withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which they may be subject by law at the time of such with drawal; and after the expiration of one year from the date of original importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date; any goods, wares, or merchandise, in bond as aforesaid, may be withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties asses-sed on the original entry and charges, and an additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such duties and charges.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

neither this nor any other act shall operate to prevent the exportation of bonded goods, wares, or merchandise from warehouse with-in three years from the date of original importation, nor their transportation in bond from the port into which they were original ly imported to any other port or ports fo the purpose of exportation; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 14, 1866.

CHAP. XVIII. An Act to further secure American Citizens certain Privileges under the Treaty of

Washington. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John river and its tributaries owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, (the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part,) which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pre-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, March 16, 1866.

CHAP. XIX. An Act in Relation to the Court of Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of an act approved the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth eighteen [hundred] and fifty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and from the final judgment, or decree, in all cases here-tofore decided by the Court of Claims, of the character mentioned in the fifth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, an appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States. at any time within ninety days after the pas sage of this act, except in such cases where the amounts found due by said Court have been paid at the Tteasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the regular session of the Court of Claims shall hereafter commence on the first Mon day of December in each year,

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That at the end of every term of the Court of Claims, the Clerk of said Court transmit a copy of the decisions thereof to the heads of Departments: to the Solicitor, Comptrollers, and Auditors of the Treasury; to the Com missioners of the General Land Office and of Indian Affairs ; to the Chiefs of Bureaus; and to other officers charged with adjusting claims against the United States. Approved, March 17, 1866.

CAAP. XX.

An Act to amend an Act to extend the Char ter of the President and Directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act to incorporate the president and directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the Dis trict of Columbia, approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and which was extended by the act approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be, and the same hereby are, repealed; the fire companies which existed at the time of the passage of said acts, and upon which existence said sections were based, having ceased to exist

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stock of said Fireman's Insurance Company shall be issued, sold, transterred, and held in the same manner that the same might have been issued, sold, transferred, and held

Approved, March 17, 1866.

CHAP. XXI.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a national military and naval Asylum, for the relief of the totally disabled Officers and Men of the volun teer Forces of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, Secretary of War, Chief Justice of the United States, and such other persons as from time to time may hereafter be associated with them, according to the provisions of this act, are hereby cor stituted and established a board of manager of an establishment for the care and relief of the disabled volunteers of the United States army, to be known by the name and style of "The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," and have perpetual succession, with powers to take, hold and convey real and personal property, establish a commor seal, and to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations for carrying on the business and government of the asylum, and affix penalties thereto; Provided, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not incor the laws of the United States. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That

the business of said asylum shall be managed

by a board of twelve managers, who shall elect from their own number a president, who shall be the chief executive officer of the board, two vice-presidents, and a secretary; and seven of the board, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall be composed of the President and Secretary of War and Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio, during their terms of office, together with nine other citizens of the United States, not members of Congress, no two of whom shall I residents of the same State, but who shall all be residents of States which furnished organized bodies of soldiers to aid in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, (no per son being ever eligible who gave aid or coun-tenance to the rebellion,) to be selected by joint resolution of the Senate and House Representatives immediately after the passage of this act. The term of office shall be for six years, and until others are appointed in their places, after the first election, which shall be of three for six years, three for four years, and three for two years, to be deter-mined by the order in which they shall be named in the resolution. New elections shall be made by joint resolution of Congress and vacancies by death, resignation, or other-wise, to be filled in like manner. No member of the board of managers shall receive any compensation as such member; but his travelling and other actual expenses while

ceive a reasonable compensation therefor, to be determined by the board. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall have authority to procure for early use, at suitable places, sites for military asylums for all persons serving in the army of the United States at any time in the war of the rebellion not provided for by existing laws, who have been or may hereafter be disqualified for procuring their own maintenance and support by reason of wounds received or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion, and to have the necessary building erected, having due regard to the health location, facility of access, and capacity to accommodate the persons provided for in

upon the business of the asylum may be paid

But any member of the board having other

duties connected with the asylum may re

(To be continued.)

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON. MR PUNCH, MY DEAR SIR.

Pve been lingerin by the Tomb of the lamented Shakspeare. It is a success. I do not hestate to pronounce it as

You may make any use of this opinion that you see fit. If you think its publication will subswerve the cause of

litteratoor, you may publicate it.

I told my wife Betsy when I left home that I should go to the birth-place of the orthur of Otheller and other Plays. She said that as long as I kept out of Newgate she didn't care where I went, "But," I said, "don't you know that he was the greates Poit that ever lived? Not one of these common poits, like that young idyit that writes verses to our daughter, about the Roses as growses, and the Breezes as blowses-but a Boss Poit-also a philosopher, also a man who knew a great deal about everything."

She was packing my things at the time, and the only answer she made was to ask me if I was goin to carry both of my red flannen night-caps.

Yes. I've been to Stratford onto the Avon, the birthplace of Shakspeare. Mr S is now no more. He's been dead over three hundred (300) years. The people of his native town are justly proud of him. They cherish his mem ry, and then as sell pictures of his birthplace, &., make it prof'tible cherishin t. Almost everybody buys a pictur to put into their albiom.

As I stood gazing on the spot where Shakspeare is s'posed to have tell down on the ice and hurt hisself when a boy (this spot cannot be bought-the town authorities say it shall never be taken from Stratford) I wondered if three hundred years hence pictures of my birthplace will be in demand. Will the peple of my native town be proud of me in three hundred years ? I guess they won't short of that time, because they say a fat man weighin 1000 pounds which I exhibited there was stuffed out with pillers and cushions, which he said one very hot day in July, " Oh bother, I can't stand this," and commenced pul-lin the pillers out from under his weskit, and heavin'm at the audience. never saw a man loose flesh so fast in all my life. The audience said I was a pretty man to come chiselin my own townsmen in that way. I said, "Do not be angry, feller citizens. I exhibited him simply by a work of art. I simply wish to show you that a man could grow fat without the aid of codliver oil." But they wouldn't listen to me. They are a low and grovelin set of peple, who excite a feelin of loath in

every brest where loftly emotions and and original idees have a hidin place. I stopped at Learnington a few minets on my way to Stratford onto the A on, and a very beautiful town it is. went into a shoe shop to make a purchis, and as I entered I saw over the door those dear familiar words, "By Appointment : H. R. H;" and I said to the man, "Squire, excuse me, but this is too much. I have seen in London four hundred boot and and shoe shops by Appointment: H. R. H.; and now you're at it. It is simply onpossible that the Prince can wear 400 pairs of boots. "Don't tell me," I said, in a voice choked with emotion-"Oh, do not tell me that you also make boots for him. Say slippers-say that you mend a boot now and then for him : but do not tell me that you make 'em

reg'lar for him." The man smilt, and said I didn't understand these things. He said I perdealers in all sorts of articles was by Appointment. I said, "Oh, hadn' Then a sudden thougt flashed over me. "I have it !" I said. "When the Prince walks through a street, he no

doubt looks at the shop windows." The man said, "No doubt." "And the enterprisen tradesman." continuered, "the moment the Prince gets out of sight, rushes frantically and has a tin sign painted, By Appintment, H. R: H.! It is a beautiful, a great idee!"

I then bought a pair of shoe strings. and wringin the shopman's honest hand started for the tomb of Shakspeare in a hired fly. It lookt, however, more like a spider.
"And this," I said, as I stood in the

old church-yard at Stratford, beside : tomb-stone, "this marks the spot where lies William W. Shakspeare. Alars! and this is the spot where_" "You've got the rong grave," said a

man—a worthy villager; "Shakspeare is buried inside the church." "Oh," I said, "a boy told me this

was it." The boy larfed and put the shillin I'd given him into his left eye in a inglorious manner, an commenced movin backwards towards the street. I pursood and captered him, and after talkin to him a spell in a skarcastice

stile, I let him went.

The old church was damp and chill It was rainin. The only persons there when I entered was a fine bluff old gentleman, who was talkin in a excited manner to a fashnibly dressed young man.
"No, Earnest Montresser," the old gentleman said, "it is idle to pursoo this subjek no further. You can never marry my daughter. You were seen last Monday in Piccadilly without a umbreller! I said then, as I say now, any young man is venturous out in a uncertain climit like this without a nmbreller, lacks forsight, caution, strength of mind and stability; and he is not a proper person to intrust a daughter's

appiness to." I slapt the old gentleman on the shoulder, and I said, "You're right! You're one of those kind of men, you

He wheeled suddenly round, and in a indignant voice, said, "Go way-go This is a private intervoo.

I didn't stop to enrich the old gen tleman's mind with my conversation. sort of inferred that he wasn't inclined to listen to me, and so I went on. He was right about the umbreller. I'm really delighted with this grand old country, Mr Punch, but you must admit that it does rain rayther numerously here. Whether this is owing to mona keral form of gov'ment or not, I leave all candid and onprejudical persons to

William Shakspeare was born in Stratford in 1564. All the commentators, Shaksperian scholars, etc., are agreed on

the month of the state of the state of

this, which is about the only thing they are agreed on in regard to him, except that his mantle hasn't fallen on to any poet or dramatist hard enough to hurt said poet or dramatist much. And there is no doubt if these comentatators and persons continer investigation Shekspears's correct we shall not in Shakspeare's career, we shall not, in doo time, know anything about it at all. When a mere lad, little William attended the grammar school, because, as he said, the grammar school wouldn't attend him. This remarkable remarks comin from one so young and inexper-unced, set peple to thinkin there might be somethin, in this lad. He subsequently wrote Hamlet and George Barnwell. When his kind teacher went to London to accept a positon in the offices of the Metroplitian Railway, little William was chosen by his fellow pupils to deliver a farewell address. "Go on, sir," he said, "in a glorious career. Be like a eagle, and soar, and the soarer you get the more we shall all be gratified! That's so."

all be gratified! My young readers, who wish to know about Shakspeare, better get these vallyable remarks framed.

I returned to the hotel. Meeting young married couple, they asked me if could direct them to the hotel which Washington Irving used to keep?

" I've understood that he was onsuc cessfull as a landlord," said the lady. "We've understood," said the young

man, "that he busted up." I told 'em I'was a stranger, and hurried away. They were from my country, and ondoubtedly represented a thriftly Ile well somewhere in Pensylvany. It's a common thing, by the way for an old farmer in Pensylvany to wake up some mornin and find ile squrtin all around his back yard. He sells out for 'normous price, and his children put on gorgeous harness and start on a tower to astonish peple. They succeed in doin it. Meantime the Ile it souirts and squirts, and time rolls on. Let it

A very nice old town is Stratford. and a capital inn is the Red Horse Every admirer is the great S. must go there once certinly; and to say one isn't a admirer of him, is equv'lent to saying one has jest about brains enough to become a efficient tinker.

Some kind persons has sent me Chaw-cer's Poems. Mr C. had talent, but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a lit'rary man onless he knows how to spel. It is a pity that Chawcer who had geneyus, was so unedicated. He's the wass speler I know of.

I guess I'm through, and so I lay down my pen, which is more mightier than the sword, but which I'm fraid would stand a rayther slim chance beside the neelle gun. Adoo! adoo! ARTEMUS WARD.

The Weekly Standard

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866

The Election. The people of this State voted on Thursday last for Governor and members of the

Legislature. was the only candidate for Governor. Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, had been nominated, but declined to be a candidate. Many Union men, however, in various parts of the State have voted for Gen. Dockery, with no hope that he would be elected. but simply as a matter of principle.

We have heard but little thus far from the elections for the Legislature, but we take it for granted that a large majority of Southern men have been elected, in contradistinction from national Union men. Or, in other words, that the national Union men of the State have elected not more, probably, than one-fourth of the entire number of the two houses of the General Assembly. The entire number is 170. Of these it may be that 40 will vote to accept the Howard amendment, as the best terms that can be obtained on which to restore the Union.

It is not to be assumed, however, that this large majority thus elected to the Legislature, is in favor of the President's plan of restoration. The gist of that plan is that the States should be reorganized and governed by unmistakably loval men, and that members of Congress should be sent who can take the test-oath. This majority does not tolerate for one moment any such view as this. Those who compose it are simply friends to the President as against the Radicals. They accept and approve all that he does which is favorable to the South, and re ject all that does not favor the South, or that savors of strict loyalty or staunch nationality. They regard every Republican asa Radical; and they are exceedingly hostile to every proposition which does not favor the return of the States to the Union just as they are. If they can not return to the Union on the President's terms, as they understand them, they are prepared to remain as they are. They say they will make no more con-

We regard this as a fair and just statemen of the views and opinions of those who have carried the State at the recent elections. If we have done injustice to this dominant party, let some of its organs point it out, and we will make the correction.

The vote polled is no doubt small. Many of our people are out of heart. They have at length reached a point where every thing is so confused, contradictory, and uncertain that they take but little interest in elections Many thousands of them, from the want of mail facilities and means to pay for newspa pers, are uninformed as to the state of the country and of the issues before it. They have thought it best not to vote at all, as they could not vote as they used to do, with

full knowledge of what they were doing. We may dwell more at length hereafter upon the recent elections, and show the mesponsibility incurred by those Unionists who have advised the acceptance of the Howard amendment as the best means of restoring the Union. The Northern people have formed no just estimate of this responsibility. It was assumed from the most patriot motives, as we shall show hereafter

We give below all the returns received up to the time of going to press.

Wake County.
The vote of Wake County is as follows:

Senate-Willie D. Jones 593, Moses A One precinct. W. Linn's, to be heard from,

Maj. Jones no doubt re-elected.

Commons—J. P. H. Russ 882, R. S. Perry 731, Calvin J. Rogers 637, J. J. Overby 566 Dr. T. L. Banks 214. Dr. Banks came out but a few days before the election, and did not canyass.

The vote polled is small. The vote polled last November was 2.100. The County could no doubt poll 2,800 to 3,000 votes. The vote cast at this election is but little more than one-third of the strength of the County. We shall give the vote by precincts in our

Lenoir Right (with the Bright) Side up The vote for Governor at two precincts in Lenoir, is as follows: Dockery 105, Worth

153. The vote for Senator at all the precincts but one, is Coward 311, Speight 90 .-Commons, Bright 311, Sutton 203, A friend writes us as follows: "We have met the enemy, and they are

ours." So far as the Senate and Commons are heard from John H. Coward, Unionist leads James P. Speight, Destructive, and R. F. Bright, Unionist, leads Williams Sutten Destructive, by large majorities. This is a very unexpected and gratifying gain. Mr. Bright is one of our best citizens, and will make an excellent representative. Of our old friend John H. Coward, our late faithful and efficient Senator, all I need say is that he has received the endorsemen "well done, good and faithful servant." His re-election to the Senste is a righteous judgment by an intelligent, grateful, and right-thinking people. If our whole State would present as sound men for Congress and the Legislature, the doors would soon fly open, and the State would take her place in the

councils of the Union.

As Gen. Dockery declined to be a candidate, his vote was small. If he had been a candidate two months ago, the indications are that he would have been elected. The old Destructives-with what are quite as bad, their new allies, the latter-day war men -voted for Worth-of course they did-with a vim. It is probable Worth is elected as he had no opponent. Whether he will be the Governor one year from to-day is another question, and one which your correspondent is not able to answer."

The vote in Greene County is as follows Senate, Coward 275, Speight 170. Mr. Rountree elected to the Commons, Dockery 122, Worth 179.

Rufus Y. McAden and A. H. Boyd, Destructives, elected to the Commons.

Orange County. John Berry elected to the Senate, and W. W. Guess and Squire D. Umsted to the Commons Franklin County.

Washington Harris elected to the Senate Capt. J. J. Davis elected to the Commons. Rowan and Davie Counties.

Senate, Rowan, R. F. Johnson 330, F. E Shober 292. Davie, Johnson 353, Shober 189. Johnson elected. Rowan, Commons O. G. Foard 402, W. H. Crawford 459, Dr. I. W. Jones 169, J. K. Graham 153, Messrs, Foard and Crawford, Destructives elected. Davie, Commons. J. H. Clement 338, Lanier 129, Orrel 113. Worth 476, Dockery 50.

Wayne County. W. H. Thompson elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Everitt and Garris to the Commons. Worth 492, Dockery 59.

New Hanover County. Senate, E. D. Hall. Commons, R. H. Cowan, C. W. McClammy. Worth 498, Dockery 2. There are, at least, two unconditional Union men in New Hanover. These men should be remembered and honored when the Union is restored. We should like to know their names. Carteret and Jones Counties.

Mr. Koonce elected to the Senate, and Jno M. Perry to the Commons from Carteret -The old and faithful Senator, Dr. Arendell, was not a candidate for re-election. Cumberland County.

W. McL. McKay and T. S. Lutterloh elec ted to the Commons. Dockery 17, Worth

Chatham County. A friend writing from Haywood gives the result as follows in Chatham : Senate, R R Paschall Commons. Thomas W Womble, G. Moore, and G. May. Vote in full not received. The vote at Haywood was. Dockery 61, Worth 54.

Hyde County. Col. Peleg Spencerelected to the Commo

Brassfields, Granville. A friend sends us the vote as follows, this noble Union precinct: Governor, Dockry 116, Worth 32. Senate, John D. Bullock 172, J. J. Speed 7, W. B. Hughes 1. Com mons, W. H. Jenkins 160, E. B. Lyon 151 H. Freeman 174, Dr. P. P. Peace 22, J. T. Littlejohn 12. B. B. Hester 27. Our friend adds: "The Howard amendment is popula here." Brassfields was one of the firmest Union precincts during the rebellion. It still maintains its integrity. It is a community of honest farmers, who can have no object but the good of their country.

Guilford County. Senate, Peter Adams 878, Jonathan Harris 494. Commons, J. T. Morehead, Jr. 891. W. R. Smith 884, J. S. Houston 871, A. S. Holton 492, Abram Clapp 473, Mr. Blair 458.-Messra, Morehead, Smith and Houston elected. Governor, Worth 882, Dockery 438.

Davidson County. Senate, Gen. J. M. Leach 790, T. P. Allen 589. Commons, C. F. Lowe 889, J. H. Shelton 832, C. Kinney, 542, J. H. Hilton 509.-Messrs, Lowe and Shelton elected. Governor. Worth 715, Dockery 598. A friend writes as follows from Lexington:

"If the Union Convention had assembled four weeks sooner than it did, and Alfred Dockery had fully canvassed the State, he would have been elected. The Union men of Davidson intend to stand firm, and show to the world that they are as true to the government as any in the country.'

Three Cheers for Randolph ! The vote for Governor in Randolph, Gov Worth's County, is Dockery 798, Worth 564. Gov. Worth falls 76 votes behind his vote last November, and Dockery has added 141 to Holden's vote. If the Sentinel intends to have all the Union men of Randolph presented and indicted by the grand jury, it will have its hands full. Those sterting patriots Joel Ashworth and

E. T. Blair are elected to the Commons by the following vote: Ashworth 784, Blair 788. Walker 579, Gregson 385.

We regret to state that Col. J. C. Wren, Unionist, has been defeated for the Senate in Alamance and Randolph. The vote is as follows: Alamance, Wren 106, Robins 563. Randolph, Wren 790, Robins 505. Robins

ELECTION.—The election yesterday for Governor and members of the Legislature came off. Owing to the want of mail facili-ities, and as there was no canvassing, we suppose it was not generally known, hence the very small vote. We saw no more persons in town than generally come in when the cotton market is as lively as it was yesterday. We give the resut at the town Box, no other precinct heard from.

Town Box-Worth, For the Senate-Wilson For the Commons-Hutchinson,

GUILFORD ELECTION.—At the time of going to Press, (Thursday, 8 o'clock P. M.) ing to Press, (Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M.) out-little can be known in regard to the election in this County. At the Greensboro' box at 12 o'clock, 129 votes had been polled for Governor—all for Worth. At 2 o'clock P. M., the Senate Stood Adams, (Conservative,) 174: Harris, (Radical,) 5. The votes in the Commons box had not been counted.—Greens. Patriot.

Vote for Governor.

The vote for Governor on the 9th of November last was as follows : Jonathan Worth,

W. W. Holden,

Worth's majority. The whole vote polled was 57,350. The vote polled at the recent election will scarcely reach 50,000. There were at least 40,000 votes unpolled. Gov. Worth's vote will probably be from three to five thousand less than

25,704

it was last November. The Unionists of the State had no candidate for Governor, though in many localities Gen. Dockery has received a handsome vote. We think it highly probable that if he had taken the field and stumped the State, unembarrassed by the Howard amendment, he would have been elected. There was no enthusiasm for Gov. Worth. He has been beaten largely in his own County, Randolph, where he is best known, and the people of which are almost unanimously for the Union. His highest votes have been obtained in the old secession Counties. This shows who and where he is politically.

The "Red Strings" to be Indicted!

The large vote cast for Gen. Dockery at High Point has so provoked the Editors of the Sentinel, the organ of Gov. Worth, that it savs :

"The vote at High Point,-the only precinct abroad, as far as ascertained, where Gen. Dockery has obtained a larger vote than Gov. Worth, -confirms the suspicion, than Gov. Worth,—confirms the suspicion, heretofore generally entertained, of the ac-tive existence of the "Red String" and oth-er secret organizations in the State,—societies which we believe to be treasonable to the Constitution and prejudicial to the quiet and peace of the State. It would be well for the grand juries to look into this matter."

The "Red Strings," as they are called are simply the HEROES OF AMERICA. We do not belong to this Order, but we are member of the Order. Gen. Grant is a member of it. Andrew Johnson is a member of it. When pursued and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by Confederate troops, he was aided by members of this Order, and perhaps owes his life to them. Many of the Union Generals and other officers are members of it. There are, probably, ten thousand HEROES OF AMERICA in this State .-They have their signs, grips, and passwords, like the Know Nothings, to which the Editors of the Sentinel used to belong. They are unconditional Union men and patriots. That is all. Instead of being traitors to the Union, they are among the best friends the Union has in the State.

The organ of Gov. Worth wants them indicted. During the rebellion Gov. Vance. the Senior Editor of the Sentinel, and other rebels, denounced them as traitors to the Confederacy; now they are traitors to the Union! How can that be? Gov. Vance and the Senior Editor of the Sentinel signalized themselves by persecuting and imprisoning these very "Red Strings" during the rebellion. Now they want them indicted. This, of itself, proves that "the Confederacy" still exists in this State in every thing, except its forms. Try it, gentlemen !-- try it, if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you, if you attempt to indict them on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve, if you lift a finger against these HEROES.

We find telegraphed to the Northern pa-

pers statements of large Conservative majorities, at such places, for example, as Wilmington! We find a dispatch in the New York Times, dated Raleigh, which says, "The indications are that Worth will have an overwhelming majority. Dockery's vote is very slim. Vance received several votes in various parts of the State." All this is calculated to mislead. Nearly the entire vote for Worth at Wilmington, as elsewhere, was Destructive. That is, it was cast by persons who did all they could to destroy the government, who stubbornly refuse to aid in restoring the government, and who would rejoice to see the government go to pieces,-Again, Gen. Dockery was not a candidate, and Gov. Worth's vote will be less by five thousand than it was last November. Even the telegraph lines seem to have fallen into the hands of the Destructives.

The Newbern Times.

W. I. Vestal, Esq. has disposed of the Times establishment to Messrs. Pool and Shotwell, and the name has been changed to that of Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Vestal has "fought a good fight and kept the faith" as long as he could. There is no truer Unionist in the country. Personally there is no worthier gentleman. wish him much success and happiness in the future, wherever his lot may be cast.

We had the pleasure of seeing Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., Marshal for this State, in the City on Saturday. Mr. Goodloe left on Sunday morning to attend the Federal Court this week in Newbern.

and the second second second

Texas and Mississpoi. The Texas House of Representatives has rejected the Howard amendment by a vote of

Texas is still true to " our beloved Confed.

eracy." Mississsppi also. Gov. Humphreys of the latter State, in his late message to the Legislature, says :

"As the Chief Magistrate of the State I have sedulously avoided all collision with Federal powers, and have yielded obedient acquiescence in every case of usurpation and wrong inflicted upon our citizens by Federal authority. Our people are wearied of war, its desolation and its vandalism; they have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. They now seek for peace, its quiet and security, by submis-sion to its power. They have nobly met and heroically performed their duties and respon-sibilities, and proudly conscious of rectitude, they transmit to posterity and history the record of the past without a blush of contrition or disho Though our voice cannot be heard nor our

rights respected in the adjustment of our federal relations, many questions present themselves for our consideration and action themselves for our consideration and action as citizens of the State, that may affect our condition as citizens in the Union. Prominent among them is the amendment proposed by Congress as No. 14, which, at the request of the honorable Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, I herewith report for your action. This amendment adopted by a Con-gress of less than three-fourths of the States of the Union, in palpable violation of the rights of more than one-fourth of the States, is such an insulting outrage and denial of the equal rights of so many of our worthiest citizens who have shed lustre and glory up-on our section and our race, both in the forum and in the field, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Govern-ment, that I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you.'

Gov. Humphreys thinks negro testimony should be admitted in all cases, but he holds that the freedmen are not entitled to bear arms. He says:

"Public justice to both races demands the admission of negro testimony in all cases brought before the civil and criminal Courts. Now that the negro has shown a confiding and friendly disposition toward the white race, and a desire to engage in the pursuits of honest labor, justice and honor demand of us full protection to his person and property, real and personal. Firearms are not essential to his protection of property or his hap-piness, and society should be guarded by re-quiring him to procure a license to carry them—a privilege he can always secure, where his character for good conduct and honesty is known."

Gov. Humphreys is an ex-Confederate General. President Johnson pardoned him into the gubernatorinal chair. Before he could get his pardon he was obliged to say that he regretted what he had done to destroy the government. He now says he has no "contrition" for what he did. He boasts of his treason. The President should remove him instantly from his place,

PAPER MILL.-Messrs. L. W. Glazebrook and Wm. B. Allegree have bought out the interest of Mr. Nat Tyler in the paper mill near Forestville, in this county, and intend to make it a first class establishment. This is the largest mill of the kind in the South, and we are satisfied that the gentlemen above named will manage it in the most efficient and successful manner. The paper on which the Standard is printed is manutactured at this mill. Our readers see that it is of superior quality.

from deafness or diseases of the Eye should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by consulting Dr. Gardner, (form-erly of London, Eng.,) now of New York, who will yisit Raleigh on Saturday, Nov. 24th, and remain until Thursday, the 20th. The Doctor comes highly recommended by the press of the different cities he has visited. Read his advertisement in another part of the paper.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Those who are suffering

The Raleigh Sentinel wishes us to explain by what method the States can regulate matters to suit themselves, after they adopt the

In the outset, we are disposed to take a hopeful view of the case, rather than a prejudicial one, as, in the condition we are in we might go farther and fare worse. We would accept the Howard amendment hope-fully, as a dernier resort, because it strikes us the interests of the South, as well as her honor and manhood, should be consulted at this

Negro suffrage, and the disfianchisement of "rebeis," we believe, are the features in the amendment considered most objection-

In the first place, we contend, that it does not force negro suffrage upon the South, but leaves it with the States, as will be seen in section 2d of the amendment. The disfronchisement clause, or disability to hold office. may be removed by Congress, at any time. Secondly, we look upon the Howard amendment as one of the terms prescribed for re-admission into the 'Inion, with the rights and privileges enjoyed by the North-

ern and Western States.

We should hasten the day, or at least throw no impediment in the way, for re-ad-mission. When the Southern States are represented in Congress, our members in con-junction with Northern conservatives and moderate Republicans, can change or check the present tendency of affairs, and then the restored States may regulate their own affairs. But delays are dangerous. This own affairs. But delays are dangerous. This amendment rejected or action thereupon delayed, may subject us to much more serious inconvenience and longer suffering, as the Republican papers and orators plainly tell us. Once fully restored, we can qualify suffrage, under the Howard amendment.

There may be ather more than the restored that the suffrage is the suffrage of the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage of the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage of the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage in the suffrage is the suffrage in the suffra

There may be other requirements to our re-admission -but we are certain the How-ard amendment is one step in that direction, ard amendment is one step in that chrection, and may secure our representation in Congress, and other benefits will follow.

We have repeatedly asserted that the Howard amendment is no great favorite with us, it is not our first chesce, but we prefer it to something infinitely worse with whare threatened.—Salem Press.

RADICAL MEETING .- The New York Times f Monday, tell the South not to be obstinate and reject the terms of admission to repre-sentation proposed in the Constitutional Amendment, and in another column has the following:
THE Mass MEETING.—The Radical Re-

THE MASS MEETING.—The Radical Republican meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was very successful. The hall was crowded till scarcely a foot of standing room was left unoccupied, and five or six thousand people gathered about the outside stands. The principal addresses were delivered by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice President, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. It was a participal for the standard of the senators of the senators of the senators of the senators of the senators. President, and Senator Wilson, of Massa-chusetts. It was a noticeable feature of the assemblage that the more radical the inter-ances of these thoroughly Radical orators, the greater the applicuse and enthusians of the cross. The sentiment uttered by Mr. Hamlin to the effect that while he recognized that the Sou-thern States were as much in the Union as ever for all purposes of taxation, &c., they could not be represented in Congress statil Congress chose to admit the men they sent, was received with great cheering and cries of "keep them out."

A HALL OF THE BOY HE SAN DECEMBER

THE SHE STATE OF THE STATE OF T